

THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN

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HONOLULU, H. T., AUG. 4, 1901

THE LATEST NEWS.

After several pages of this issue had gone to press, the steamer Aorangi unexpectedly brought two days' later news than that of the Peru from San Francisco. It was unexpectedly because, had the Aorangi left on schedule time and not made an excellent passage, there was not much reason to look for later news of any considerable amount. To give the community the large budget from the outer world which is presented, a great deal of special matter and editorial comment upon current events is made to give way. There being no Coast files by the Aorangi and no other local daily paper coming out for twenty-four hours, readers of The Republican will appreciate this effort to give them all the important news of the world received by this arrival.

TUBERCULOSIS.

It is all very well for the humorously inclined to have their fun over the "carbolized rose water" of the Board of Health. Yet it ought to be matter of profound gratification to every right-thinking member of the community that the Board and its predecessors have put themselves in line with the rest of Christendom in battling against the scourge of tuberculosis. Let the funny folks have their laugh out, but let the good work to which the authorities have put their hands be rigorously pursued. Whether human and bovine tuberculosis are intercommunicable or not, there is no doubt that tuberculosis in hydramen form is eminently contagious within the human family. Our Board of Health need not mind the cheap ridicule current over its well-started campaign. How tuberculous disease is regarded beyond our little horizon may be seen from the proceedings of the London congress, the concluding portion of which has been received by yesterday's steamer and is published in this paper.

THE JAPANESE GRIEVANCE.

As might have been expected, the local medical faculty have come chivalrously to the defense of Dr. Coker, the Federal quarantine officer, against the fierce agitation for his removal by the Japanese colony. The information given the Medical Society that the Japanese Consul and Mr. and Mrs. Okabe had accepted the conciliatory explanations of Dr. Coker, emphasizing their acceptance by establishing social relations with him, before giving their countenance to the indignation meeting of their countrymen and even taking a leading part therein, must be taken as materially weakening the force of the voluminous resolutions of vengeance to the bitter end. Another point that has been raised against the Consul officials, seemingly well taken, is that international etiquette has been set aside by them in addressing the Government of a friendly nation with accusations against one of its officers and a demand for his degradation. The crudest degree of familiarity with international law should have suggested to these gentlemen that their grievances should have been submitted to their Minister in Washington.

Leaving aside the mode of action, however, the impetuous proceedings of the Japanese colony in this matter, for the obtaining of equal rights with all other nationalities here are liable to cause the raising of some awkward questions regarding the degree of respect which the Japanese in this country, taking them altogether, have shown for the laws and customs prevailing here. It is notorious that the Japanese here are frequently guilty of shielding the worst criminals of their race from justice. There is very little reason to doubt, from previous experiences of the local authorities, that the condemned murderer Fujihara would not be at large today, a fugitive from justice, without the aid and collusion of his countrymen. Again, in the matter of the decency and proprieties of refined civilization, alleged breaches of which by officials here fired the feelings of the Japanese indignation meeting, it may be asked if some of the practices carried here by the Japanese themselves have not

tended to give an impression that their people are less sensitive in certain respects than even the ruder classes of western countries. As an instance, take their public bathing with the intermingling of sexes close by the highways and railways of these islands. Their diplomatic representatives formerly here and their consular representatives still with us, any more than the more refined people of the colony including many very estimable people, have none of them, so far as common information goes, taken any pains to prevent their country-people here from thus offending against the recognized proprieties of this community.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS

P. P. Gilpin's Mount Prospect won the Liverpool cup of 1200 sovereigns.

Senator McLaurin of South Carolina has been ruled out of the Democratic party.

Prominent Kansas City Republicans have organized a 1904 Theodore Roosevelt Club.

A hailstorm in Russia on July 23 destroyed crops over a wide area and killed three men and many cattle.

Signor Francisco Crispi, who has been dangerously ill for some days, seems to be gradually weakening.

The shipwrecked crew of the whaler Balsena which struck a reef off St. Lawrence Island on June 7 have arrived in Seattle.

Canadian Pacific Railway stock advanced in London from 104 3/4 to 108 and in Montreal from 104 to 106 1/2 from July 25 to 26.

Elko, Nevada, sustained a heavy shock of earthquake at 2:20 p. m. July 26. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted three or four minutes.

The union has obtained an increase from 3 to 7 cents an hour in the wages of all blacksmiths along the C. P. R. from Winnipeg to Vancouver.

The steamer Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, left Freemantle, West Australia, on July 26 bound for Mauritius.

Examination of the Constitution on the marine railroad at Bristol, R. I., showed that no damage had been done to the yacht's plating from her striking a rock and wreck off New London on Thursday.

The strike of the garment makers in New York and adjacent cities, affecting about 70,000 workers, is at an end, the agreement drawn by the strikers having been signed July 26 by a large number of manufacturers.

General Baden-Powell arrived at Southampton July 26 and was formally welcomed by the mayor and civic authorities of Southampton at the pierhead. He boarded a train for London amid a scene of intense enthusiasm.

By direction of Judge Stevens, the jury trying Fosburg at Pittsburg, Mass., for murdering his sister, rendered a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received with shouts of applause, which the court quickly suppressed.

A battle was fought between the French and Moors near Fleg, in Morocco as the result of French operations to subjugate the tribes south of the Atlas mountains and to occupy the Oasis of Tafflet. The French were the victors.

The Canadian assay office at Vancouver was officially opened July 26. At a lunch in honor of the occasion to prominent citizens the management explained in detail the system that will be adopted in handling the Klondike gold.

Thirty-five families are homeless as the result of the destruction by fire of twenty-nine dwellings and the convent at Laprairie, on the south side of the St. Lawrence river, near Montreal early July 26. The loss will be about \$100,000; insurance, \$60,000.

Rev. Clifton Parker created a sensation at the W. C. T. U. picnic in Toronto by declaring that illegitimacy was increasing in the province of Ontario at a rapid rate. He thought time had arrived for the W. C. T. U. to create an agitation to place all maternity homes under the supervision of proper authorities.

Hawaii Wants Statehood.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Although Hawaii has been annexed to the United States not quite three years, its politicians are demanding its admission to statehood, and Representative Wilcox announces his intention of presenting a bill to that effect as soon as Congress shall assemble. The plea is made that Hawaii, like Texas, was an independent republic before annexation, and that as the Lone Star State became a State of the American Union upon annexation, Hawaii should be given similar consideration. Texas, however, was contiguous territory, suitable for colonization, and with a comparatively large white population, while Hawaii is off in the Pacific, has a mixed population, to which American propaganda, and other aid for American labor, although it has been thoroughly explained by American capital. The constitutional cause superior in Hawaii regards the population of that Territory at 164,000, which is greater than

the aggregate of the States of Wyoming and Nevada. Of the other Territories of the United States, excluding the islands wrested from Spain, the population of Alaska is estimated at 44,000; Arizona has 122,212; District of Columbia, 278,715; Indian Territory, 331,960; New Mexico, 193,777, and Oklahoma 398,245.

The present agitation respecting the future status of Hawaii is due to the discontent of many of the representative citizens with the methods of the Territorial Legislature, and one of the Honolulu journals has suggested that the islands be arranged as two or three counties and added to the State of California. This proposition has not met with much favor at home or abroad, and Representative Wilcox, who was chosen by the native element over the Republican and Democratic candidates, is the sponsor of the movement for statehood. It is not likely that Hawaii as a State would be governed better than as a Territory. Indeed it is possible that the direct government and home rule involved in such a course would open an avenue to greater abuses than the continued exercise by Congress of its constitutional powers over the Territory. Hawaii as a State, however, would be a positive menace to the United States, in that in all probability it would become a mere pocket borough, controlled by the few white men who, with the aid of an American man-of-war, first raised an American flag there. If not controlled by these it would be managed by Hawaiians. It is not likely that the people of the United States will favor the admission of Hawaii to statehood under these circumstances. It will be recalled that in the Kansas City convention a casting vote for the free silver policy came from the delegate from Hawaii. We can readily imagine conditions in Congress where the votes of two Senators from the Sandwich Islands could make and unmake our laws.

While it is inconceivable that Congress would entrust Hawaii with statehood, it does not follow that the States of the Union are to be limited by the number forty-five. Arizona and New Mexico have long pleaded for admission, while Oklahoma is pressing vigorous claims and is not unlikely to be the first of the newcomers. The lamentable fact is that Congress is disposed to admit States according to partisan exigencies rather than upon merit or principle. So that while Hawaii, for illustration, ought to be debarred from statehood for many years, if not forever, some desperate necessity of politics may bring this about much earlier than the real interests of the country would warrant.

Timeless and Picturesque.

New York Mail and Express.

Hawaii, as things stand, has as intricate an admixture of the races as is to be found anywhere on the globe, and the unsatisfied demands of its heavy sugar crops have prompted it, after applying in one quarter and another, to turn through Washington toward the Philippines as a base of supply for its field hands. In its total population of a little more than 100,000 there are Kanakas, Japanese and Chinese in fairly equal proportions, a ruling element of Americans, a somewhat larger Portuguese contingent, a sprinkling of other European races, and a newly arrived colony of Porto Ricans, who are not yet tuned up physically to the work that is required of them. Emigration agents have been working on behalf of the Hawaiian planters among the Southern negroes, and efforts have been made to enlist the co-operation of the Italian government so as to turn Mediterranean emigration in the direction of the Pacific. It was only the other day that the importation of natives of Guam was declared illegal. The Chinese exclusion and the labor contract laws prevent further recourse to the Asiatic coolie, who seems the best fitted for harvesting in the South Seas.

Meanwhile the planters are showing a timeless and picturesque enterprise in canvassing the agrarian fitness of new and untried races.

What to Do With Hawaii.

New York World.

The suggestion attributed to President Jordan of Stanford University to settle the Hawaiian question by "annexing the islands to California as a Congressional district," has the merit of simplicity. It of course "jumps" the conclusion that Honolulu is 5,445 miles from San Francisco, and can therefore hardly be called "contiguous" even in these days of rapid expansion. It blinks the fact also that there are less than 2,000 male Americans of all ages in the Hawaiian group.

Still, California has been a great and successful assimilation of people from every quarter of the globe, and a few thousand mongrels more or less will not perhaps trouble her greatly. The proposed arrangement would be an improvement on the present scheme of a little toy oligarchy in Hawaii manipulated by strings from Washington.

And what a precedent for the Philippines! How convenient to distribute these hundreds of islands as Congressional districts of States wherein the administration needs a surer balance of power!

DIED.

FRENCH—In Honolulu, H. T., Sunday, August 4, 1901, at 1 a. m., Edith French, age 7, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. French.

A BACHELOR REVERIE.

Edward Stager.

A pipe, a cloud of smoke for mine:
The sparkle in the glass of wine:
A room, a chair,
To sit in, where
The green shade softens lamplight's
shine!
No shrewish wife to mar the scene!
Give me the maids that live between
(In changing moods
And many broods)
The covers of a magazine!

"MR. PUNCH" ON OURSELVES.

His Picture of the Americanization of the British Islands—With a Tag. From Punch.

Grateful on this afternoon of midsummer was the double line of lofty elms that led up to the Mosted Manor-house, with its guard of Norman towers. So it struck the fancy of the person of exotic aspect who was striding easily up the avenue at the end of a long cheroot, with a small Stars and Stripes flag under each arm, and whistling a bar or two of "The Statly Homes of England."

"Say, said the perfect stranger, as he overtook a gentleman of homely exterior and clapped him pleasantly on the back, 'you happen to know if the proprietor of these ruins is anxious to do a deal?'"

"The lord of the manor answered with a noble dignity, 'if you are good enough to refer to myself, he said, 'that is my card, as we start in under the pond with our Pan-Anglo-Saxon Submarine Toob. We are dead set on opening up these islands, sir; but we allow that there are some institutions in the Old Place which give us a six holes beating in the matter of sentiment and picturesqueness, doo to the lord of the manor bowed coldly.

"Where we can persuade the holders to let go of their assets," continued the stranger, "we propose to take these relics over as going concerns and preserve them for posterity. We are now doing up some of your bric-a-brac, such as Stratford-on-Avon, and the like. With your permission, sir, I will proceed to sample the heirlooms. Et you hev a catalogue handy, we might get through with this business in time for me to hitch my private car on to your Down South Night Crawler. A seance of the British Museum Roof Garden Cafe Syndicate is fixed for tomorrow 10 a. m. and at noon I reckon to take a short run west to peg out the Old Windsor Bear Park, where we are laying down our Whitney-Huggins Stud Farm for the improvement of the British Racehorse; and at 3:30 p. m. I come right back to the metropolis for the Crystal Palace and Piccadilly Overhead Track Combine Meeting, when a notion for Allford Crow Catchers will be on the tape. Things are humming, sir, both in and around your capital."

A fine reserve characterized the reply of the Lord of the Manor. "You do not appear," he said, "to grasp the fact that there are things which money cannot buy from an honorable Englishman. But I shall be happy, in the capacity of host, to show you over my place. By the way, may one ask you how you reconcile your schemes of annexation with what is known by you as the Monroe Doctrine?"

"The late Colonel Monroe," replied the Pioneer, "was a whole souled man, sir. But he lacked imagination. He failed to grasp the reverse of the medallion. An overlooked the Twentieth Century. The Twentieth century, sir, will bulk pretty considerably in the story of the development of Europe. I guess it would surprise Columbus some if he could see the Old World."

"That there, sir," said the Pioneer later on, "is a cunning sort of armor. Mc'edval, I guess?"

"One of my people wore it at Agincourt, I believe," said Mr. Bull.

"Wa'l, I grant it looks more at home here than it would in your War office. Its relative up-to-dateness would jar on the official sense of antiquity in that Bureau. We opine, sir, that we have no place in our Pioneer Scheme for your military institutions. We reckon to keep them for the future student at antiquities. And now, sir, I will ask you to name a price, right away, for this baronial mansion, with grounds, relics and general fixings, as it stands."

"I repeat," said the Lord of the Manor, "that money cannot buy my family possessions. I would not part with them, even for ten times their market value; no, not even for a million sterling. English gentlemen, I am glad to think, retain something of their old pride and patriotism."

"If you will throw your eye over this document," replied the stranger, imperturbably, as he handed him an envelope, "I will walk around the park-tarps for a matter of five minutes and come back to you right here."

The interval for reflection, brief but sufficient, had expired. The eye of the Lord of the Manor still rested bravely on a check to bearer for \$15,000,000. "You see me, sir, on time," remarked the Pioneer. "I reckon we've fixed that trifle up straight enough. Say, how soon can you quit?"

"Had you been a foreigner in the full sense," replied Mr. Bull, "I must undoubtedly have declined your highly generous offer. But blood, as I saw feel, is thicker than water, and I am conscious that our two countries are daily drawing closer under the influence. If I may employ a pleasant, of the recent Morgannite alliance. But I must put one condition upon my acceptance of your handsome proposal."

It is that I shall be allowed to retain a single treasure from my library, the very latest of a long series of

which the previous numbers are already known to me by heart."

"Sir," replied the Pioneer, "as representing the trust, I claim to have a soul above low down greed. The work in question is yours. And if it is to be had of the book-stores any way, I grant I shall annex a dooplacate."

Not wholly suggestive of despair was the figure which, before the afternoon was over, might have been seen retiring down the long avenue of lofty elms. It belonged to the ex-lord of the Manor, who thus "through Eden took his solitary way" toward the lodge gates, an exile from the home of his birth. Secured in his small bundle of necessities lay the potent draft (at sight), a princely compensation for disturbance; while under his arm he held that priceless balm of adversity, Mr. Punch's 120th volume.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Yankees Have Much to Say in Canada's Business.

In view of the bitter criticism of the United States and of things American which comes so frequently from the Canadian press, it should be noted that the part played by American enterprise and capital in the Dominion is generally recognized by the more thoughtful journals of Canada. The Canadian Manufacturer (Toronto) declares that Canada must more and more turn to her Southern neighbor for the capital she needs. Speaking of the resources of the Dominion in the way of wood for paper pulp, this journal says that the promoters in this industry are all looking to the United States for capital. It is the same in other industries, continues The Manufacturer:

"It was in the United States that most of the Dominion iron and steel Company's issue of \$13,000,000 was underwritten last year. It is in New York and Philadelphia that a million dollars is being obtained for the new steel-works at Collingwood, Ont. To the United States Mr. Clergue (president of the new Algoma Central Railroad, has hitherto looked for the vast sums required for his undertaking, and he is now in England, presumably to sell the bonds of his road. If we are ever to get the power developed at Niagara Falls, it must be by the aid of American enterprise, if not actual American capital."

When you come to think of it says The Herald, a Montreal paper, Americans have had a good deal to do and to say in the development of our resources, and it proceeds to put the case as follows:

"Who bought the claims for mines of our prospectors in British Columbia? The Americans!"

"Who have developed our wood-pulp trade? The Americans!"

"Who sold us the wonderful Stanley mine? The Americans!"

"Who started the iron industry in Sydney, Cape Breton? The Americans!"

"Who pocket the millions therefrom? The Americans!"

"Who is the moving spirit at Sault Ste. Marie? An American!"

"Who has obtained elevator privileges from our harbor commissioners? The Americans!"

"Who fails to build elevators, and thereby helps Buffalo? The Americans!"

"Who will gobble our meat export trade? The Americans!"

"Who have bought all our petroleum wells? The Americans!"

"Who was called to reorganize our Grand Trunk Railway? An American!"

"What architects get the work for our largest and finest buildings? The Americans!"

"Who are quickest to appreciate and employ our smartest young men? The Americans!"

Time to Develop.

Philadelphia Record.

A man from Georgia, one of the delegates to the industrial convention, was talking yesterday about Hoke Smith. "Down in our state," said the Georgian, "the name of Hoke Smith is held in veneration. Apropos of this they tell a story about a couple of 'crackers' who were sitting on a rail fence talking politics. It was when Hoke Smith was serving as secretary of the interior in ex-President Cleveland's cabinet. 'Hoke Smith's a great man, sub,' said one cracker. 'Yaas, he's a great man, but he ain't as great a man as Grover Cleveland,' said the other. 'Yaas, sub, Hoke Smith's a great man, sub, Grover Cleveland.' 'Wall, ah reckon he ain't as great a man as Gen'l Robert E. Lee.' 'Yaas, sub, Hoke Smith's a great man, sub, Gen'l Robert E. Lee.' 'Ah reckon he ain't as great a man as Jefferson Davis.' 'Yaas, sub, Hoke Smith's a great man, sub, Jefferson Davis.' A long pause followed, and each chewed meditatively. 'Hoke Smith ain't as great as God,' remarked the doubting cracker. This argument seemed a clincher, but the other cracker proved equal to it. He spat copiously and then drawled out: 'Mebbe not; mebb. not. But Hoke Smith's a young man yit!'"

Kate Field's Love Letter.

If that charming woman, the late Kate Field, did not marry, it was assuredly not because she did not have many an admirer. A Washington lady has in her possession a little old bit of yellow paper upon which is penciled a boyish scrawl. It was preserved by Miss Field from her little girl days. The scrawl runs thus:

"wont you meta me down bye the Gate after school Yee now I Lav yue."

On the other side of the bit of paper is the address, thus:

"Miss Kate Field, Box 123, near to the Door gods out."

It must have been like a breath of the forgotten perfume of yesterday when the clever, kindly woman happened upon this little old piece of yellowed paper on a rainy afternoon of rummaging.

The Dominion Government is being pined with questions of etiquette from many sides, and terms with respect to the visit of the Duke of York.



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